

CONTRIBUTIONS TO A KNOWLEDGE OF THE  
FLORA OF AUSTRALIA.

PART III.

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(Plate xlii.)

STERCULIACEÆ.

\**KERAUDRENIA HOOKERIANA*, *Walpers.*—Girilambone, N.S.W. (W. Bäuerlen). The specimens agree fairly well with the published descriptions of the species, except some minor differences such as calyx-lobes coloured pink and not acute; capsule more angular, sometimes even winged; stamens and staminodia quite persistent, even until after the seed has dropped out of the capsules.

LEGUMINOSÆ.

*HARDENBERGIA ALBA*, sp. nov.

Leaflets solitary, ovate-acuminate or obtuse, or terminating in an acute point, rounded at the base, about  $3\frac{1}{2}$  inches long and  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches broad, thin, almost membranous, never coriaceous, shining above, pale green in colour, of a still lighter shade underneath, lateral veins and reticulations only faintly marked, articulate on a petiole about 9 lines long. Stipules small, recurved, striate. Flowers numerous, on long axillary panicles, measuring sometimes up to 6 inches, on slender pedicels about 5 lines long, mostly in pairs; standard emarginate, 3 lines broad, 4 to 5 lines long, *white*

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\* Species marked with an asterisk have not previously been recorded from New South Wales.

*in colour*, as well as the keel and wings. Calyx  $1\frac{1}{2}$  lines long, glabrous. Pod sessile, about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  inches long, 4 lines broad; seeds oblique.

*Hab.*—Country beyond the River Darling (Mrs. Helena Forde).

This plant differs more especially from *H. monophylla*, Benth., in the character of its leaves, which are light in colour, of a uniform shape, membranous and showing scarcely any reticulation. The flowers also are white wherever the plant grows, whether in cultivation or its native habitat. It is now cultivated in many private gardens, and is a very attractive plant with its long panicles of white flowers.

The flowers of *H. monophylla* are consistently blue, whilst the leaves are variable in shape and size, coriaceous and strongly reticulated—characters as above stated quite absent from *H. alba*.

In regard to its habitat Mrs. H. Forde writes me:—"I never found the plant growing on the frontage to the River Darling, but procured it from the *back country* going towards Lake Victoria, where many plants were found that did not grow on the river frontages"

Another point of difference from *H. monophylla* that might be mentioned is that it often occurs as a shrub showing scarcely any tendency to a climber (Rev. T. A. Alkin, M.A.)

ACACIA LINEATA, *A. Cunn.*—Mulwala, N.S.W., the most westerly locality at present known (Mr. G. Wyburd).

A. FLEXIFOLIA, *A. Cunn.*—Reefton, North Temora, N.S.W. (R. H. Cambage).

A. DIFFORMIS, *Baker.*—Wyalong, N.S.W., the most southern locality recorded (R. H. Cambage).

\*A. LEPTOPETALA, *Benth.* ("Queensland Wattle").—A small tree, 15-20 ft. high, with dense branching head, at Nyngan, N.S.W. (W. Bäuerlen). The herbarium material agrees with Bentham's description of the West Australian plant (*B.Fl.* ii. 370). This is the first occasion it has been recorded as occurring in Eastern

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Australia. The local name would imply that it occurs in Queensland, but it has never yet been recorded for that colony.

The pods, seeds and funicles are identical with Mueller's figure of the species in his *Iconography of Acacias*, so that if his material is correctly matched the identity of Bäuerlen's material cannot be doubted.

A. LUNATA, Sieb.—Bentham (*B. Fl.* ii. 373), when describing this species, states that the seeds are close to the upper suture of the pod. Specimens having this feature have been obtained on Forest Reserve, No. 1, Mulwala, N.S.W., by Mr. Wyburd. This is the first time I have ever found pods corresponding to Bentham's description. The *Acacia* generally passing under the name of *A. lunata* is *A. neglecta*, Maiden & Baker,

A. CAMBAGEI, sp. nov. ("Gidgee" or "Gidgea").

(Plate xlii.)

A medium-sized tree, with pendulous branchlets, the foliage of a pale or glaucous hue; branchlets angular. Phyllodia *falcate*, *lanceolate*, obtuse or slightly acuminate, up to 5 inches long, and from 5 to 9 lines broad, with numerous fine parallel veins, two or three more prominent than the rest; thin or membranous. Peduncles about three lines long, slender, in axillary clusters of about 6, each bearing a globular head of about 12 flowers. Sepals broad, spatulate, ciliate on the upper edge, free and less than half as long as the petals.

Petals glabrous. Pod flat, straight, about 3 lines long and 4 lines broad, veined, valves thin, not contracted between the seeds. Seeds ovate, longitudinal, or slightly oblique; funicle short, filiform, not folded nor dilated.

*Hab.*—Bourke, N.S.W., and northward to Queensland (R. H. Cabbage).

It differs in herbarium material from "Yarran," *A. homalophylla*, in its larger and glaucous phyllodes, and the distinct venation, and also in the shape of its pods, and in the shape of the funicle. The phyllodes are somewhat similar to those of *A. excelsa*, Benth.,

in venation and colour, as also in the timber and pod. In botanical sequence it is placed between that species and *A. harpophylla*, F.v.M.

It has been usual in the past to regard in herbaria this tree ("Gidgee") and "Yarran" as one and the same species, and in the botanical literature of the Acacias they are designated as *A. homalophylla*, A. Cunn. It would appear, however, in the field that the "Gidgee" and "Yarran" are never confounded by settlers, the two trees, as they remark, "being quite different."

Mr. R. H. Cambage, L.S., who has given recent attention to these particular trees, and who has repeatedly disputed their being specifically the same, has procured sufficient material and evidence to convince me that the two should be separated; and I now propose the name of *A. Cambagei* for the Wattle known over a large tract of the interior of New South Wales as "Gidgee."

Bentham's description of *A. homalophylla*, A. Cunn. (*B.Fl.* ii. 384), and Mueller's figure (*Iconography of Acacias*) of that species undoubtedly refer to "Yarran," which I have myself collected in several parts of this colony. The two species can be easily separated in dried specimens, the phyllodes being quite dissimilar, as well as the pods, funicle and timber.

In the field "Gidgee" is separated from "Yarran" by the offensive odour of its phyllodia and timber, which in wet weather is particularly disagreeable, and can be detected when one is miles away from the trees.

Timber hard, close-grained, often interlocked, of a dark reddish or almost black colour, possessing a very disagreeable odour particularly when burned. It is very durable, and Mr. R. H. Cambage records an instance of its having been used as fence posts for over 30 years.

\**A. EXCELSA*, *Benth.* ("Ironwood").—Western Interior from Dubbo to the Darling (W. Bäuerlen); 30 miles south of Nymagee, N.S.W., the most southern locality (R. H. Cambage).

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The largest and most conspicuous *Acacia* in the Western plains of this colony, attaining a height of 60-80 feet and a diameter of 3 feet. The timber is hard, close-grained, interlocked, of a deep red or darkish colour, and possesses a beautiful figure, so that it is one of the most ornamental of our timbers.

It can hardly be doubted but that it must have been collected by early botanists in this colony, but Bentham only records it from Queensland (*B.Fl.* ii. 390).

*A. CARDIOPHYLLA*, *A. Cunn.*—Eight and a half miles east of Wyalong, N.S.W., the farthest south-west locality (R. H. Cambage).

#### MYRTACEÆ.

*RYLSTONEA CERNUA*, *Baker.*—In the Society's Proceedings for 1899 (p. 643), Messrs. Maiden and Betche endeavoured to show that my genus *Rylstonea* is identical with their species *Verticordia Darwinioides*, and in a tabulated form give the affinities and differences of individual characters of the two shrubs, stating at the same time that it was still from incomplete material that their deductions were made. Even in their own tabulation of specific characters it will be seen that the differences are well marked in the two plants, and certainly warrant their being separated.

That I "did not refer to the obvious affinity" of my plant to theirs was because there appeared so much uncertainty and doubt surrounding their plant that no one could say what it was eventually going to be, for according to their own admission "*it was an abnormal and starved form*" they had to work upon. Complete material of their plant is still wanting to discuss its merits to systematic rank

The statement that the calyx of *Verticordia* is hemispherical is challenged, and *V. Wilhelmii*, F.v.M., is quoted as proof to the contrary. Bentham's words are (*B.Fl.* iii. 16):—"Calyx hemispherical, turbinate rarely cylindrical;" but in no instance does he state definitely concerning a species that the calyx is cylindrical.

Previous to describing the genus, specimens of a very large number of species of *Verticordia* were received by me from Western Australia, and they all possess a common facies and an inflorescence as described by Bentham, *i.e.*, flowers usually pedicellate in the upper axils, forming often broad terminal leafy corymbs, or simple leafy spikes or racemes—a statement quoted by Messrs. Maiden and Betche (*loc.cit.*) in order to show that “the inflorescence is extremely variable, and not a character in which the separation of a new genus could be based.”

It is on the shape of the calyx and the calyx-lobes that my genus is based,—characters upon which Cunningham founded the cognate genus of *Homoranthus*, and which determination was supported by Bentham in his “*Genera Plantarum*,” and from these features alone I think I am justified just as much as Cunningham in establishing a new genus on my material.

Messrs. Maiden and Betche state that the calyx of *Verticordia Wilhelmsii* is cylindrical, and on this statement it is proposed to remove this species from its previous classification and place it in my genus under the name of *Rylstonea Wilhelmsii*, F.v.M.

Bentham’s note (*B.Fl.*, iii. p. 19) in connection with this species is significant; he states:—“This single species differs from all others of the genus in inflorescence and the shape of the calyx, and its lobes form an approach to those of *Homoranthus*.”

Bentham from the above remarks was evidently struck with the great differences in characters of this species from all the rest of the *Verticordias*, and he also gives it a special section in his classification of the genus.

Occurring as it does in South Australia, so far from the home (Western Australia) of *Verticordia*, is also of importance in this connection.

Messrs. Maiden and Betche’s plant also has a cylindrical calyx, and, therefore, comes in my opinion in the same category as the above two species under *Rylstonea*, but as a distinct species, as it is not identical with these as regards specific rank.

By such an arrangement all the known species of the genus *Rylstonea* will occur in the south-east portion of the Continent,

and all the species of *Verticordia* in the west and north-west of the Continent.

The two genera will thus include species that have well marked and distinct generic characters and a distinct geographical distribution.

It is now proposed that the genus *Rylstonea* should include the following species :—

Genus RYLSTONEA, *Baker*.

Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1898, p. 768.

R. CERNUA, *Baker*, Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1898, p. 768.

*Hab.*—Widdin, Mt. Corricuddy, near Rylstone, N.S.W.

R. DARWINIOIDES, *Maiden & Betche* (Syn. *Verticordia Darwinioides*, *Maiden & Betche*), Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1899, p. 643.

*Hab.*—Dubbo, N.S.W.

Tentatively placed under *Rylstonea*, as in my opinion, when complete material is obtained, the species will stand under this genus.

R. WILHELMII, *F.v.M.* (Syn. *V. Wilhelmi*, *F.v.M.*), Trans. Vic. Inst. 122, and B.Fl. iii. 19.

*Hab.*—South Australia.

EUCALYPTUS AMYGDALINA, *Labill.*—As far west as Isabella, Burroga, N.S.W. (*R. H. Cabbage*).

E. SMITHII, *Baker* (“White Top.”)—Wingello, N.S.W., in the gullies, on the Nandi Road, Sutton Forest (some very fine trees); also plentiful on the Nepean Water Reserve.

E. DEXTROPINEA, *Baker*.—Wingello, N.S.W., plentiful in the gullies; its most northern locality. Its timber is locally used extensively, and it is considered to be of excellent quality, being known as “White Mahogany.” It, however, has no connection with *E. acmenioides*, the “White Mahogany” of the Coast.

E. OREADES, *Baker*.—This smooth-barked “Mountain Ash” of the Blue Mountains occurs at the Caves between Wentworth and Katoomba. Round the water holes near these caves are some

tall Eucalypts, every one of which is this species (Henry G. Smith).

*E. DELEGATENSIS*, *Baker*.—On the lower ranges of the Snowy Mountains, at an elevation from 4,000-5,000 feet (W. Bäuerlen).

*E. BICOLOR*, *A. Cunn.* ("Bastard Box").—It has been customary amongst botanists in recent times to place this species of Cunningham's under Mueller's *E. largiflorens*. Now Cunningham was the first to discover also this latter species, which he named *E. pendula*. Mueller, however, considering Cunningham's description to be indefinite, gave it the name of *E. largiflorens*.

Thinking it would be very strange if a great collector and botanist, such as Cunningham undoubtedly was, should have given two names to one and the same tree, I had occasion recently to investigate the matter, and the material now in my possession shows conclusively that he (Cunningham) had two distinct trees in his mind's eye when he recorded them.

I am much indebted in this instance to the writings of the late Dr. Woolls for finding the particular trees of *E. bicolor*. In his "Contributions to the Flora of Australia" (p. 232) he gives the locality Cabramatta, where will be found trees that exactly coincide with Cunningham's description of *E. bicolor*, and in no way agree with *E. largiflorens*, F.v.M. (*E. pendula*, A. Cunn.), of the interior. I and others have now seen both trees in the field and agree that the two are quite distinct, and Cunningham was quite justified in making two species, viz., *E. pendula*, "Red Box," and *E. bicolor*, "Bastard Box."

This latter species occurs all along the banks of South Creek. It is half barked, *the bark on the trunk being similar to that of other "Boxes," and the upper part and branches smooth*, hence the name. It has a *pale-coloured* timber, hemispherical fruits and lanceolate or ovate leaves, with a characteristic venation, the intramarginal vein being far removed from the edge. The interior species, *E. pendula*, has a box bark right out to the branchlets (W. Bäuerlen and R. H. Cambage), *a red timber*, the leaves being longer than those of *E. bicolor* and glaucous, whilst



the fruits are only half the size of those of the eastern species. The oils also are quite different.

Bentham (*B. Fl.* iii. p. 214) acknowledges Cunningham's species *E. bicolor*, and places as its synonyms *E. pendula*, A. Cunn., and *E. largiflorens*, F.v.M., but he, of course, only had dried material to work upon. However, there can be no doubt now that Cunningham was correct in his determinations, and in the light of our present knowledge it is proposed in future to acknowledge both his species, *E. bicolor* and *E. pendula*, and in the latter case his name takes priority over Mueller's name of *E. largiflorens*.

The localities for the two species are :—

*E. BICOLOR*, A. Cunn.—Cabramatta (Rev. W. Woolls); banks of South Creek (R. T. Baker and W. Bäuerlen).

*E. PENDULA*, A. Cunn., (Syn. *E. largiflorens*, F.v.M.)—Dubbo to Bourke (W. Bäuerlen); Lachlan River, Condobolin (R. H. Cambage).

*EUCALYPTUS BRIDGESIANA*, Baker.—The most westerly locality I have now to record for *E. Bridgesiana*, Baker, is Mulwala, where it grows in the Forest Reserve No. 1591 (G. Wyburd).

Since publishing my description of this species in the Society's Proceedings for 1898, Messrs. Deane and Maiden continue to refer it in their series of "Notes on Eucalypts" to *E. Stuartiana*, F.v.M. These authors state that "the figure of *E. Stuartiana* in the 'Eucalyptographia' is one of the happiest of the delineations of that work, and is simply unmistakable" (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W., 1899, p. 628). With all deference to the late learned Baron, it must be said that his description refers to a Victorian tree with a red timber and with a red stringy bark. Specimens of these have been obtained from Victoria, and can be seen in the Technological Museum, Sydney, where they are placed in juxtaposition to those of *E. Bridgesiana* of this colony, which has a white, woolly, persistent bark, and which bark yields an oil (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1898, p. 166), while the timber is

light-coloured. These characters alone are sufficient in my opinion to warrant a separation of the trees, and one could never put such Museum specimens possessing diametrically opposite characters (given above) under the same specific name with any degree of correctness.

That Mueller had the Victorian tree in his mind's eye is shown by his many references to his *E. Stuartiana* as a tree closely allied to, if not the same species as *E. pulverulenta*, Sims, for in his "Eucalyptographia" he states:—" *E. pulverulenta* is distinguished from *E. Stuartiana* only in its foliage . . . the bark of *E. Stuartiana* and *E. pulverulenta* are very much alike." Such statements can only apply to the Victorian Eucalypt, as there is no resemblance in *E. Bridgesiana* to *E. pulverulenta*. Mr. A. W. Howitt, a co-worker with Mueller in the Eucalypts and one who collected the original material, holds that it was the Victorian Apple on which *E. Stuartiana* was founded. Messrs. Deane and Maiden state (*loc. cit.*) that they recently proceeded to the National Herbarium to study the specimens there and to confer with the Curator, Mr. J. G. Luehmann, long Baron von Mueller's principal assistant, and one who knows best the late botanist's view on this and many other points. After carefully investigating the matter they saw no reason to refrain from accepting the plate in the "Eucalyptographia" as faithfully depicting *E. Stuartiana*. I hold this is an instance where something more than dried specimens are required to determine species; and my contention, supported by Bentham and Woolls, is that in many instances Eucalypts cannot be determined on herbarium material; and in this connection one or two examples might be quoted. For instance, the names *E. largiflorens* and *E. bicolor* are now always synonymised as though they referred to one and the same tree. In the venation of the leaves there is a resemblance, but that is all, for in no other respect are they similar, and no one acquainted with the trees in the field could confound them (*vide* note under *E. bicolor*, A. Cunn., in this paper, p. 664). Then again on morphological grounds it was common until

recently to include under *E. amygdalina*, Labill., such well defined species as *E. radiata*, Sieb., *E. dives*, Schauer, *E. fastigata*, Deane and Maiden, *E. regnans*, F.v.M., and *E. Smithii*, Baker.

The research on the genus *Eucalyptus* now in progress at this Museum has proved conclusively that the above are all true and distinct species if diagnosed on what appears to be a natural classification; and it is on such grounds that I hold that *E. Stuartiana* and *E. Bridgesiana* are also distinct species.

*E. HEMILAMPRA*, F.v.M., "Mahogany."

(Syn. *E. resinifera*, Sm., var. *grandiflora*, B.Fl. iii. p. 246)).

An examination of the full material of this *Eucalypt* proves that Mueller was correct in his systematic placing of the tree, and now it is proposed to suppress its varietal position and restore it to the specific rank as originally proposed by its author. It has a wide range and its products and specific characters are constant throughout its distribution. From Manly (Woolfs) to the Clyde River (W. Bäuerlen).

It is easily distinguished in the field from *E. resinifera*, Sm., by its large fruits and pale pinkish timber.

*E. EXIMIA*, Schauer ("White Bloodwood").—Generally considered a mountain species, but it is to be found on all the ridges at Gosford and in odd places on the Hawkesbury side (R.T.B.) and almost to Berowra (R. H. Cambage).

**LORANTHACEÆ.**

*LORANTHUS GRANDIBRACTEUS*, F.v.M.—The first recorded specimens of this species from this colony were obtained by Mr. W. Bäuerlen at Tibooburra, and he has now collected it at Girilambone growing on *Eucalyptus populifolia*, F.v.M. This is so far the limit of its eastern range.

**COMPOSITE.**

*BRACHYCOME COLLINA*, Benth.—New Angledool (A. Paddison). Previously recorded only from the southern interior of the colony, but it probably extends over the whole western area.

## GOODENIACEÆ.

GOODENIA STEPHENSONII, *F.v.M.*—Woodford, Blue Mountains (W. Bäuerlen); Bylong (R. T. Baker).

## EPACRIDÆ.

BRACHYLOMA DAPHNOIDES, *Benth.*—Barmedman, N.S.W., its most westerly recorded locality (R. H. Cambage).

## ASCLEPIADEÆ.

\*GYMNANTHERA NITIDA, *R. Br.*—Tumbulgum, N.S.W. (W. Bäuerlen).

PENTATROPIS QUINQUEPARTITA, *Benth.*—New Angledool (A. Paddison). Moore, in his "Handbook of the N.S.W. Flora," gives the range of this species as "Western Plains except the North." It is now shown to extend to the Queensland border.

## CHENOPODIACEÆ.

CHENOPODIUM ATRIPLICINUM, *F.v.M.*—New Angledool (A. Paddison). Previously recorded only from the southern interior (Darling River).

## MONIMIACEÆ.

\*STEPHANIA ACULEATA, *Bail.*—Tumbulgum, Tweed River; Moonambah and Wardell, Richmond River (W. Bäuerlen).

## EUPHORBIACEÆ.

RICINOCARPUS SPECIOSA, *F.v.M.*—As far north as Mount Nullum (Murwillumbah), Tweed River (W. Bäuerlen). Port Macquarie is the only previously recorded locality.

PHYLLANTHUS SUBCRENULATUS, *F.v.M.*—New Angledool, its most westerly recorded locality (A. Paddison).

## ORCHIDEÆ.

CYMBIDIUM SUAVE, *R.Br.*—New Angledool (A. Paddison); known vernacularly as "Curry."

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\* Species marked with an asterisk have not previously been recorded from New South Wales.

## LILIACEÆ.

DIANELLA COERULEA, *Sims.*—New Angledool (A. Paddison).

## JUNCACEÆ.

†LUZULA CAMPESTRIS, *DC.*, var. BULBOSUM ACCEDENS, *F. Bert.*—Bodalla, N.S.W. (W. Bäuerlen).

†L. CAMPESTRIS, *DC.*, var. AUSTRALASICA, *F. Bert.*—Snowy Mountains (W. Bäuerlen).

†JUNCUS PLANIFOLIUS, *R.Br.*, var. GEMINUS, *F. Bert.*—Rylstone (R. T. Baker).

\*J. POLYANTHEMA, *F. Bert.*, var. PARVA.—Homebush (J. H. Maiden); Carlton, near Sydney (Mrs. Clarke).

†J. PRISMATOCARPUS, *R.Br.*, var. GEMINUS, *F. Bert.*—Rylstone (R. T. Baker).

## CYPERACEÆ.

\*ELEOCHARIS DIETRICHIANA, *Boekel.*—Wonnaminta (W. Bäuerlen); Lismore (W. Bäuerlen).

\*SCIRPUS MULTICAULIS, *F.v.M.*—Cobham Lake (W. Bäuerlen).

\*S. CERNUUS, *Vahl* (Enunc. ii. 245—*Cosmop. forma pygmaea*).—Snowy Mountains (W. Bäuerlen).

†CLADIUM JAMAICENSE, *Crantz* (Inst. i. 362 = *germanicense*).—Tumbulgum (W. Bäuerlen).

§CAREX CANESCENS, *L.*, var. ROBUSTA, *Blyth.*—Snowy Mountains (W. Bäuerlen).

\* Species marked with an asterisk have not previously been recorded from New South Wales.

† Variety not previously recorded for N.S.W.

‡ New for Australia.

§ Variety not recorded for N.S. Wales, new for Australia.

## FUNGI.

MORCHELLA CONICA, *Pers.*—Pinnacle Mountain, 20 miles south of Forbes, growing on sandy soil of Devonian sandstone (R. H. Cambage); previously recorded from near Tamworth (Proc. Linn. Soc. N.S.W. 1896, p. 503).

\*PHYSARUM RUFIBASIS, *B. & Br.*—Ballina, N.S.W.; on moss (W. W. Watts).

\*CLAVARIA FUSIFORMIS, *Sow.*—Tumbulgum (W. Bäuerlen); on the ground.

§FOMES HOLOSCLERUS, *Berk.*—Tumbulgum, Richmond River, on a living root (W. Bäuerlen).

\*F. INFLEXIBILIS, *Berk.*—Bellinger River, on decaying logs (Mr. Williams); Tumbulgum (W. Bäuerlen).

\*F. APPLANATUS, *Fr.*—Never Never, Rylstone, on dead wood (R. T. Baker).

\*F. HEMITEPHRUS, *Berk.*—Blue Mountains, on dead wood.

\*POLYPORUS SULPHUREUS, *Fr.*—Tumbulgum, Tweed River, on decaying branches (W. Bäuerlen).

\*P. MELANOPUS, *Fr.*—Tumbulgum, Tweed River, on decaying logs (W. Bäuerlen).

\*P. ADJUSTUS, *Fr.*—Lismore, on an old branch (W. Bäuerlen).

\*P. GRAMMOCEPHALUS, *Berk.*—Lismore, on a dry branch (W. Bäuerlen).

\*LENZITES ABIETENA, *Fr.*—Lismore, on an old building (W. Bäuerlen).

\*XYLARIA RHOPALOIDES, *Kze.*—Lismore, on an old dry stump (W. Bäuerlen).

\*GLOEOCALYX BAKERI, *Massee* (gen. et sp. nov.).—Tumbulgum, Richmond River, on decaying logs (W. Bäuerlen).

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\* Species marked with an asterisk have not previously been recorded from New South Wales.

§ New for Australia.

§TRAMETES GIBBOSA, *Fries.*—Berowra, on dead timber (R. T. Baker).

\*POLYSTICTUS LILACINO-GILVUS, *Berk.*—Tamworth, on dead timber (D. A. Porter).

\*POLYSTICTUS BRUNNEOLEUCUS, *Berk.*—Strathfield, on decaying timber (W. Lewis). This is the first record of this species from the mainland of Australia, being previously only recorded from Tasmania.

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EXPLANATION OF PLATE XLII.

*Acacia Cambagei*, sp.nov.

Fig. 1.—Flowering twig.

Fig. 2.—Pod, with seeds.

Fig. 3.—Bud.

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§ Species new for Australia.